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[GUYANA CHRONICLE 7 Mar]

COLOMBIAN OFFICIAL OUTLINES ANDEAN PACT MEETING AGENDA

PA130005 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The governments of Ecuador, Bolivia, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela will reaffirm their support for the government of President Johan Ferrier of Suriname [words indistinct] a few days ago by a junta composed of several members. The matter will be studied during the conference of the Andean Foreign Ministers' Council which began in Quito today. The conference will also deal with drafting regulations for the operation of the Andean Foreign Ministers' Council and will debate the letter of conduct proposed by Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos, according to Julio Londono Paredes, secretary general of the Colombian Foreign Ministry, who left for Quito today to represent Foreign Minister Uribe Vargas at the Quito conference.

The Andean Pact Foreign Ministers' Conference will also support the Paraguayan request for a UN Security Council meeting [as heard] to deal with the occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota by a terrorist group, Londono Paredes told this station.

[Begin Londono recording] At this time the OAS is studying the case in question, but independently of the Andean countries' position. It is possible that the Andean countries will coordinate their position in Washington, but there is not necessarily a correlation between one and the other. The Paraguayan Government has submitted a proposal in Washington to an OAS council meeting which should now be studying the matter. [end recording]

Cooperation Accord With EEC

PY101402 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] The Andean Group will take another important step forward in April or May this year by signing an agreement for commercial and economic cooperation and technology transfer with the EEC in Brussels. This announcement was made yesterday by Jose de la Puente Radbill, a member of the Cartagena accord board. De la Puente Radbill indicated that this agreement will strengthen the program of subregional development.

SPAIN'S OREJA URGES UNITED ACTION AGAINST TERRORISM

PA120247 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja said on his arrival in Quito at noon today that the occupation of the embassy [presumably the Dominican Embassy in Bogota] requires consolidated action by all countries.

The Spanish foreign minister will attend the second meeting of the Andean Council as an observer. The meeting will be held here 13-15 March.

Oreja said those who occupy diplomatic missions seek to destabilize governments, creating an atmosphere of insecurity, at a time in which solidarity among peoples is greatly necessary.

ANDEAN PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS TO MEET IN SPAIN IN APRIL

LD130954 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 0900 GMT 13 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Foreign Ministers of the Andean Pact member-countries will meet in Spain at the end of April for talks on issues of political and economic interest which are also of interest to Spain. This was confirmed by Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja during a brief stopover in Bogota on his return to Madrid after attending the Quito meeting of the Andean Pact foreign ministers as an observer.

OAS PRAISES TRADE PREFERENCES FOR ECUADOR, VENEZUELA

FL121606 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The secretary general of the Organization of American States, Alejandro Orfila, has praised the decision by U.S. President Carter to issue an order designating Ecuador and Venezuela as beneficiary developing countries of a generalized system of preferences. Secretary General Orfila described the move as a major breakthrough in inter-American relations.

President Carter's decision was stated in a letter to the speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives and the president of the Senate. The preferences were established under the U.S. Trade Act of 1974, which gives the president the power to grant tariff exceptions to eligible products for developing countries. Ecuador and Venezuela were excluded under a provision barring from benefits all members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Since 1975 the OAS has repeatedly deplored the exclusion of the two countries.

ITAIPU PRESIDENT VIEWS TIMETABLE, BUDGET

PY060254 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 5 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpt] By 1983 the Itaipu hydroelectric dam will be generating the necessary power to partially meet the needs of both the Brazilian and Paraguayan markets, Itaipu President Jose Costa Cabalcanti has said. He added that the project is between 2 and 4 months ahead of the official timetable. He added that Itaipu will need a total of $450 million this year.

BRIEFS

TELECOMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE--The Permanent Board of the Inter-American Telecommunications Conference [Conferencia Interamericana de Telecomunicaciones] opened its 10th annual meeting today at the San Martin cultural center. The meeting is being attended by representatives from Brazil, Chile, the United States, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela and Argentina. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Mar 80 PY]

RIVER PLATE FINANCIAL FUND--(Roberto Alcarela), deputy executive secretary of the Financial Fund for the Development of the River Plate Basin, stated that the five member countries decided at the meeting of governors held in Buenos Aires last November to fully subscribe its capital, which is now $100 million. (Alcarela) also stated that the fund now has the necessary infrastructure and capital to expand its operations. [Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network 1500 GMT 12 Mar 80 PY]

AMBASSADOR TO PRC VIEWS IMPENDING VIDELA VISIT

PY102113 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 9 Mar 80 p 3 FY

[Text] Mr Paulino Musacchio, Argentine ambassador to the PRC, has said that the announcement of President Videla's visit caused "rather great" expectations in that country. He maintained that "the good relations which exist between the two countries will probably improve a little more." After saying that Videla will arrive in China on 5 June, the diplomat emphasized that this type of visit has not been planned to create "any difficult or annoying situation," but rather "to improve relations and give them a basis of cooperation." Musacchio made these remarks when he came back from the seat of his diplomatic mission. In reply to a question he acknowledged that "we are getting closer to the Chinese market" and asserted that we will enter it "by the front door." He also stated that we are now exporting all types of grain, seamless steel products and some chemical products.

He said: "The Argentine exporter is now exploring the Chinese market, just as China is exploring the Argentine market." He then explained that "Argentina is not giving China systematic support; it is only doing what it considers most suitable at the present time." Musacchio said that "the entire Western world is seeing that China is behaving in an exemplary way from the international point of view."

SOVIET CORN PURCHASES IN 1980 ALREADY EXCEED 1979'S

PY122330 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2052 GMT 12 Mar 80 FY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Mar (NA)--According to a report published by the National Grain Board [JNG], Argentina exported close to 17.5 million tons of grains in 1979, and among the purchasing countries were seven which bought over 1 million tons.

According to the JNG report, Argentina sold a total of 17,443,500 tons of grain to more than 50 foreign countries during the whole of last year. That volume includes 14 different varieties of grain, but consists almost wholly of four types: corn (6.5 million tons), wheat (4.15 million tons), sorghum (3.9 million tons) and soybeans (2.8 million tons), making a total of 16.8 million tons, or 96.4 percent of all deliveries. Similarly, exports are concentrated in certain countries, among which only seven belong to the "million-ton club": Japan (2.44 million tons), Spain (2.22 million tons), Italy (2.2 million tons), the Soviet Union (1.86 million tons), Brazil (1.64 million tons), the Netherlands (1.59 million tons) and the PRC (1.01 million tons). No other nation buying Argentine grains surpassed the figure of 400,000 tons in 1979.

Among the big buyers there is a clear "specialization" in the types of grain purchased. Japan concentrates on sorghum (97 percent); Spain on corn (66 percent) plus substantial amounts of sorghum and soybeans; Italy also on corn (68 percent) with a considerable amount of soybeans; the Soviet Union on corn (87 percent) with the rest in wheat; Brazil on wheat (91 percent); the Netherlands--the most diversified buyer--on soybeans (78 percent) with a little of each of the other grains, and the PRC on wheat (87 percent).

Regarding sales during 1980, it has become known that as of 29 February the Soviet Union--affected by the U.S. grain embargo--has reportedly shipped a total of about 2 million tons of Argentine corn, which is a 23-percent increase over its corn purchases during all of 1979.

PIR ACCUSES NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR OF PROMOTING DIVISION

PY130149 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Mar 80 PY

[Text] The congress bloc of the Party of the Revolutionary Left [PIR] considers the statements made by Marvin Weissman, the new U.S. ambassador, to be an aggression against the free sovereignty of the people. This opinion was expressed to La Paz news media by Senator Guillermo Tineo [Nationalist Democratic Alliance for Beni Department] who maintained that the Bolivian people will not permit any foreign imposition [words indistinct]:

[Begin Tineo recording] The party states that imperialist circles in the United States have a great deal of interest in bringing about division between civilians and the military in Bolivia and in hindering the future formation of a stable and [words indistinct] democratic government with a clear concept of the anti-imperialist forces fear the civilian-military unity of the Bolivian people, a unity we must (?strengthen) in order to realize a specific program to achieve national independence, peaceful coexistence among Bolivians, the exploitation of our wealth for the benefit of the people and respect for law and the democratic conquests, that is, development in sovereignty and freedom.

In view of reports that the appointee (Weissman) is married to a Chilean citizen, the party declares that it will use all means available to it (?in the congress) to prevent the intruder from occupying his intended post as viceroy in this country, which won its freedom and has advanced along the road of independence at the cost of the sacrifice of thousands of Bolivians, who will not tolerate any kind of interventions, however well-disguised they may be, which in this case try to (?undermine) our national independence, sovereignty and dignity under the pretext of protecting Bolivia from extremism. [end recording]

MINISTER DENIES MISTREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

PY121453 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1120 GMT 12 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Jorge Selum Vaca Diez categorically denied reports that those political activists arrested during the recent terrorist activities have been mistreated. Selum said that the congressmen who visited the prisoners in Oruro saw that they are in good condition, and that the prisoners themselves indicated that they were well treated.

Selum also stated that the army intelligence department should proceed with the arrest of the others responsible for the attacks:

[Begun Selum recording] If Col (Arce Gomez) knows their names and who they are, he should have them arrested. We certainly would not feel that (?this was interfering) with the Interior Ministry investigations; on the contrary, since Col (Arce Gomez) has publicly stated that he knows the perpetrators, it is his obligation to have them arrested.

Why doesn't he arrest the terrorists? [Words indistinct] here in the Interior Ministry we have five persons under arrest and [words indistinct] give a report until we are sure and our investigations are concluded. As I have repeatedly said, I am sure that we are going to capture practically all of those involved in the recent terrorist activities. [end recording]

Selum said that there is no coordination between his ministry and the army intelligence department, and that it would be good for the country if the identified terrorists were arrested--an instruction which he believes was also given by the president herself.

Regarding the terrorists arrested in Oruro, Selum said that homemade bombs were found in their possession and that they were planning to hold up a jewelry store to get money to continue their terrorist activities in the country. Selum also said that apart from the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB) members arrested in Oruro, there are no political prisoners in the country, and that investigations continue to find the others responsible for the attacks.

Writ of Habeas Corpus Granted

PY121459 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Mar 80 PY

[Excerpts] The request for habeas corpus submitted by the Bolivian Socialist Falange (FSB) and the Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN) on behalf of political prisoners has been granted. The Oruro Supreme Court has given instructions to the Interior Ministry for the immediate release of the six political prisoners and for the cessation of persecution of three other FSB members.

Judge (Morales) of the criminal court said that this decision must be complied with. Anyone who disobeys it will be declared in contempt of court, in this case the interior minister.

TRANSPORTATION FEDERATION BOMBED IN SANTA CRUZ

PY111407 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Mar 80 PY

[Text] Another high-explosive bomb exploded this morning at 0320, at the "16 November Transport Federation" in Santa Cruz. The transport executives called for a press conference at 1630 to report on this incident. They announced that in order not to harm the democratic process [word indistinct] no measures will be taken, but they will demand a thorough investigation from high officials.

COB HEADQUARTERS MACHINEGUNNED; COUPISTS BLAMED

PY111419 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Mar 80 PY

[Text] The headquarters of the Bolivian Labor Central [COB] located at Plaza Venezuela, was machinegunned from a white jeep early this morning. We asked Armando Morales [president of the COB Economic Commission] what happened:

[Begin Morales recording] It happened early this morning, about 0245 [words indistinct] because as labor leaders (?we wonder) where these threats to labor and political leaders are coming from. The surprising thing is that the Interior Ministry, which has specialized organizations, has not yet made a statement. I happened to listen to a statement made at 1300 by the chief of intelligence, who said that he has identified the perpetrators; but it has done nothing to give tranquillity back to the people. This seems to be more like a game in which the Interior Ministry (?and the chief of intelligence) want to demonstrate which one is more capable of finding out who is carrying out this type of terrorist activity. We workers know, however, that these activities are handled by people who participated in the November coup. [end recording]

MAJOR OPPOSITION GROUPS FORM BLOC IN SENATE

PY130156 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 12 Mar 80 p 1 PY

[Text] The Popular Party [PP] and the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB], through their leaders Gilvan Rocha and Paulo Brossard, yesterday formed a bloc to take joint actions in the Senate. This action is regarded as the first step toward the creation of a congressional opposition front. Senators Leite Chaves and Henrique Santillo, leaders of the Brazilian Labor Party and the Workers Party, respectively, will be contacted today.

The PP-PMDB bloc will make its first move this afternoon through Senator Gilvan Rocha, who will take the floor in the name of the two blocs to charge the government with being insincere. He will also contend that while advocating democracy, Planalto Palace has been conducting maneuvers aimed at postponing the municipal election scheduled for November this year.

NUCLEBRAS' URANIUM CONTRACT FACES RENEGOTIATION

PY122033 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 11 Mar 80 p 21 PY

[Excerpt] NUCLEBRAS will have to renegotiate the contract for the supplying of enriched uranium which has been signed with URENCO, a Netherland-British-FRG consortium. If that contract is not renegotiated, NUCLEBRAS will end up with a large quantity of material under storage for a long time, since the construction of the nuclear plants has been delayed. That amount of uranium will tie up DM 150 million in addition to resulting in storage expenditures and possible risks.

That is the conclusion of a NUCLEBRAS internal report dated 15 September 1979 signed by Jose Carlos Castro, technical adviser to Director Ney Freire, who is responsible for the URENCO contract. The report says that if the contract is maintained in its current terms, NUCLEBRAS will not only face the problem of what to do with the excessive amount of enriched uranium but also the impossibility of supplying the amount of yellow cake (U-308) to be enriched by URENCO due to the lack of production capacity of the Pocos de Caldas facilities, which are the only ones existing in the country.

The NUCLEBRAS internal report explains that the difficulty with the contract lies in its "inflexibility for accommodating delays in the implementation of the Brazilian nuclear program." The contract is divided into two parts, one of which is non-negotiable and the other of which is negotiable. The non-negotiable part provides for the supply of 1,988,000 work separative units (units for the measurement of enriched uranium) in separate deliveries over the period 1981-90. The negotiable part provides for the supply of 1,842,000 work separative units in separate deliveries during the period 1983-90. NUCLEBRAS has already paid URENCO DM 35 million as a down-payment called for under the non-negotiable part of the contract, and it must pay another DM 35 million as a downpayment on the negotiable part of the contract this month, since it has not called for renegotiation of this part of the contract.

BRAZIL, ARGENTINA TO NEGOTIATE COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE

PY110221 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 8 Mar 80 p 16 PY

[Text] Brasilia--During his visit to Argentina in May, President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo will negotiate with President Videla the formation of a consortium to launch a domestic satellite to be shared by the two countries. Romulo Furtado, secretary general of the Brazilian Communications Ministry, is in Buenos Aires now to attend the regional administrative conference of the International Communications Union and to discuss the satellite, in compliance with a measure authorized recently by the president of the republic.

The call for international bids to supply the satellite will also be made this year. The contract could be awarded either to the United States or the Soviet Union, the only countries which manufacture satellites, and it would be agreed upon in 1981. The launching of the satellite would take place within 7 years. This report was released yesterday by TELEBRAS [Brazilian Telecommunications Corporation] President Jose Antonio Alencastro Silva, who stated that the launching of the satellite does not depend on the approval of the national congress because it is a commercial endeavor.

General Alencastro Silva said he considers the decision of the Brazilian Government to use a consortium to launch the satellite to be "excellent," because "only by associating ourselves will we be able to face the economic crisis, and in this case, we will obtain a tremendous traffic capacity in the telecommunications sector."

With the consortium, Brazil will have 10 radio channels, each capable of carrying 1,000 simultaneous conversations, which once again justifies the feasibility of launching the satellite by the two countries. Brazil will contribute to this enterprise with ground stations which have been developed by domestic industry, and which, according to Alencastro Silva, are more advanced than those Argentina can offer.

The TELEBRAS president also said that Brazil's main interest in participating in that consortium is to divide the cost of the satellite, and most of all, to divide the burden of the research which is being carried out.

Both Brazil and Argentina are members of INTELSAT, and for this reason the domestic satellite to be launched cannot be used for international connections. Both countries contribute to INTELSAT's budget, Brazil being one of the major shareholders. In compliance with the rules governing the international satellite, the DDI [direct international dialing system] will not be used by the domestic satellite.

BRIEFS

PETROBRAS PRODUCTION INCREASE--With the coming into operation of more wells in the Campos Basin, PETROBRAS expects to attain a daily oil production of 200,000 barrels beginning in April. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 Mar 80 PY]

ALCOHOL MINIPLANT INAUGURATED--Vice President Aureliano Chaves, who is also president of the National Energy Council, and Agriculture Minister Amaury Stabile have inaugurated in Brasilia the first alcohol miniplant. The miniplant has a production capacity of 1,200 liters per day and was built at a cost of 1.8 million cruzeiros. Alcohol can be produced from either sugarcane or sorghum. This is the first of 115 miniplants to be installed in the near future. [Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 Mar 80 PY]

POLICE DENY DEMONSTRATORS STAGE HUNGER STRIKE

FY121232 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0420 GMT 12 Mar 80 FY

[Text] Carabineros have denied the information released by some sectors of the media that reported that the men who were detained last weekend and who are being tried for having violated the internal security law are carrying out a hunger strike. The demonstrators, 58 men and 34 women, have been placed at the disposal of the Interior Ministry and are lodged in several police stations awaiting trial.

Government Banishes 12

FY121705 Paris AFP in Spanish 1545 GMT 12 Mar 80 FY

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 12 Mar (AFP)--It was officially announced today that the Chilean military government has banished to different cities of the country 12 out of 92 persons who were arrested during a demonstration celebrating International Women's Day last Saturday. The information, which was provided by President Augusto Pinochet himself, adds that "this measure does not mean any change in government policies." Pinochet, who talked with reporters at the end of a meeting with mayors in the Government House, added that "this decision can be considered a normal procedure of the executive branch."

Interior Ministry sources indicated that this measure, banishment for 3 months, was taken in accordance with the legal powers given by laws approved here in 1973 and 1980.

The prisoners--58 men and 34 women--are being held in two police precincts. Relatives of the prisoners told the press yesterday that about 50 men held by the police had "declared a hunger strike" to protest their arrest. Yesterday the Interior Ministry released three persons, including Jose Maldavsky, a stringer for the magazine HOY.

MATTHEI SAYS PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION PROBLEM NOT YET SOLVED

FY122127 Paris AFP in Spanish 1615 GMT 12 Mar 80 FY

[Text] Santiago, 12 Mar (AFP)--Gen Fernando Matthei, commander in chief of the Chilean Air Force (FACH), today recognized that "the problem of presidential succession has not yet been solved in Chile." Matthei, who is a member of the government military junta, told the magazine ERCILLA: "This problem has not yet been solved. At the moment we are ruled by Decree No. 527."

General Matthei thus answered a question by the weekly magazine, which asked about a "hypothetical case in which President Augusto Pinochet would be prevented from continuing in his post." In this case, Matthei supported the idea of naming an interior minister who would be able eventually to assume the executive role. He stated: "I think this is an important matter which needs to be settled."

A dispatch from the press agency ORBE today stated that President Pinochet "attached little significance to the statement by General Matthei published in today's issue of the magazine ERCILLA on the period of transition and the possibility of a presidential succession."

BRIEFS

EXPORTS TO USSR--During the ambassador's meeting at the Diego Portales building Andres Concha, economic affairs director of the Foreign Ministry, reported that Chilean exports to the Soviet Union amount to $20 million a year. He also stated that rice and mineral ores are sold directly but that several other products are sold indirectly through Europe. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Mar 80 FY]

REPORTAGE ON STATUS OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR HOSTAGES' RELEASE

PA121449 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0803 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[George Rodriguez Oteiza]

[Text] Bogota, 12 Mar (LATIN)--The fifth round of negotiations between the Colombian Government representatives and the guerrillas occupying the Dominican Embassy here will take place today or tomorrow, a diplomatic source has reported.

Egyptian Ambassador to Chile Salah Khalifah, who participated yesterday in a diplomatic meeting held at the Colombian Foreign Ministry, made the announcement when he emerged from the meeting last night. Khalifah was one of the representatives of the countries involved in the occupation of the Dominican Embassy who met with Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas.

During the meeting, the Colombian Government reiterated its position of not using force against the Dominican Embassy while the lives of the captive diplomats are not in danger, according to a diplomatic source who wished to remain unidentified.

The announcement was made by Uribe Vargas during his meeting with the diplomats, the source added. "The dialog exists and we are going to continue the dialogue," stated Special Venezuelan Government envoy Numa Quevedo, referring to the negotiations between the Colombian Government and the guerrillas. "While that door, which is what I call the dialog, remains open, there is great hope of achieving a solution favorable to both parties," added the diplomat in statements to the press upon emerging from the meeting with Uribe Vargas.

Some 30 guerrillas are holding about 31 hostages, among them 12 ambassadors, 2 charge d'affaires and 3 consuls. The rebels reduced from 311 to 70 the number of political prisoners whose release they are demanding in exchange for their captives, diplomatic sources told this agency. The sources added that they had also reduced from $50 million to $20 million the ransom they are demanding.

Diplomats Oppose Ransom Payment

PA121638 Paris AFP in Spanish 1504 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Bogota, 12 Mar (AFP)--Diplomats of the countries whose representatives have been held hostage for 15 days in the Dominican Embassy by an M-19 command are opposed to paying any ransom for their release, it was learned here today.

The position of the diplomats was established after a meeting last night with Colombian Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas in which they studied the guerrillas' financial demands. The head of the political section of the U.S. Embassy in Colombia, J. Simms, said that they oppose the payment of any ransom.

Salah Khalifah, Egyptian ambassador in Chile, who happens to be here stated: We will not pay; that is our position.

For this part, Numa Quevedo, Venezuelan envoy now in Colombia who attended the meeting wearing a large hat, said that as long as the government-guerrilla dialog remains open, there is always the possibility of reaching a settlement favorable to both parties.

Talks Resume 13 Mar

PA122044 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2017 GMT 12 Feb 80 PA

[By Hernando Orozco]

[Excerpt] Bogota, 12 Mar (LATIN)--Negotiations to solve the crisis of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota, which is occupied by guerrillas, will be resumed tomorrow, diplomatic sources reported today.

This will be the fifth round of talks between government representatives and guerrillas who have been holding for 2 weeks approximately 30 persons, including 12 ambassadors and 2 charges d'affaires, as hostages in the embassy. The sources did not indicate the time of the talks, but they will be held in the morning presumably.

COMMISSION TO ASSESS GOVERNMENT POLICY ON COURTS-MARTIAL

PA130034 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Bogota--The government today created a commission of eminent jurists to suggest legal procedures that will permit the speeding up of verbal courts-martial. The information is contained in Communique No 13 released by the Press and Information Secretariat of the Presidency. The communique is the latest in a list of several issued regarding the occupation of the Dominican Embassy. The text is as follows:

At 1700 today the president met with several of his ministers and members of the commission of eminent jurists created today by the government to recommend to the executive branch legal procedures that can be adopted to abbreviate the duration of the verbal court-martial processes.

It must be recalled that several months ago the government issued a decree to this effect, but the honorable Supreme Court declared it invalid. It is the government's hope that the commission of jurists will find legal formulas that will expedite the legal proceedings.

The commission of jurists is composed of Drs Antonio Rocha, Jorge Enrique Gutierrez Anzola, Rafael Poveda Alfonso, Rodrigo Noguera Laborde, Guillermo Gonzalez Charry, Luis Cordoba Marino, Bernardo Gaitan Maecha, Juan Benavides Padron and Jesus Bernal Pinzon.

GOVERNMENT MINISTER: PEOPLE REJECT TERRORISM

PA101733 Bogota--According to Government Minister German Zea Hernandez, yesterday the Colombian people strongly rejected terrorism and violence. He noted that the way the people responded to the appeal that they make use of their citizen's rights at the polls represents a clear rejection to a minority that wants to bring violence to the country. Zea said that this is how the country follows the path of democracy, thus assuring the continuation of the legitimately constituted system.

The following are statements made by the government minister at the National Register of the Civil State at the closing of Sunday's election voting period.

[Begin Zea recording] Of course we knew that this dilemma could not exist for Colombia because Colombia has been an irrevocably peaceful country. It has never accepted violent solutions. It has always repudiated and rejected them.

It does not matter if very small groups in the country attack our institutions and resort to action instead of using legal means. They are an insignificant minority in Colombia. Today we have told the world that we are for democracy and against violence and we have told the terrorists, those who attack our institutions, that it is useless for them to persist in their endeavor because it is no longer the authorities but the Colombian people who have told them en masse: you shall not pass.

[Question] Mr Minister, does the government believe that absenteeism on this occasion has been relatively overcome?

[Answer] Of course. I do not deny that absenteeism is a very serious problem for the functioning of Colombian democracy. I have been clear on this in other statements I have made today. I believe that the figures being given for potential voters are always exaggerated, and secondly, not all persons are able to vote. For example, we have voter lists that have not been revised for a long time. These counts establish an electoral population of 13-14 million voters. This is practically impossible in a country that has a population of 25 million and where the majority are minors.

Besides, those counts include many dead persons whose names have not been removed from the lists; there are many sick persons; many persons are out of the country; and many others have difficulties getting to the voting places. Therefore, the people who want to work, participate and share in the management of the public interests in Colombia are those who speak up at the polls and they are the ones we should heed.

I believe that today's vote tally represents, without a doubt, the will of the Colombian people.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] Of course, this represents support for the government because it is the government who called for the voting. The government has recommended the democratic way for coexistence among Colombians. The government advanced the civic and institutional propaganda for the voting. So we are interpreting this as support for the government. [end recording]

The government minister added that after this demonstration of faith in democracy, democracy rests securely in the hands of the Colombians and the government.

GOVERNMENT CLOSES NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

PA111302 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 10 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The government today decided that the National University will remain closed indefinitely. After long talks with the executive branch, the National University Superior Council issued a communique in which it says, among other things, that in view of the serious incidents against public order which have taken place at the university, it is impossible to resume academic activities on 12 March 1980 as planned at the university. The National University Superior Council hopes that the existing situation will improve so that the security measures taken around the university campus can be lifted as soon as possible, and academic programs resumed. It also announces that as long as the present conditions prevail, only authorized persons will be admitted to the university.

ROLDOS TO WITHDRAW FROM CPF, FORM NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENT

PA120245 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Text] President Jaime Roldos Aguilera will announce his withdrawal from the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP] on 29 March and will immediately launch a broad political movement, highly reliable sources told Radio Quito. The chief of state, who has been involved in an intensified conflict with Assad Bucaram, leader of his party, will outline his political future and that of his government in one of the most momentous decisions to be made since he began his constitutional term.

The movement, which is in the process of being formed, will be called Change and Democracy. It may eventually become a coalition which includes the People's Democracy, a party founded by Vice President Oswaldo Hurtado; the Radical Democratic Party, headed by Dr Francisco Huerta Montalvo; and the Alfarist Radical Front, a party led by economist Cecilia Calderon de Castro [words indistinct] forces, which are made up of CFP splinter parties and the groups of professionals who are working with the president in his administration. According to our sources, the president decided to dismantle the Force of Change movement, which supports him, when he first began his break with Assad Bucaram. Abelardo Martinez, a personal friend of the president and present under secretary of revenue, said this while carrying out this political operation as President Roldos' representative, our sources added.

CFP'S BUCARAM REFUTES PRESIDENT'S CRITICISM

PA122153 Paris AFP in Spanish 1911 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Quito, 11 Mar (AFP)--Assad Bucaram, leader of Concentration of Popular Forces (CFP), has affirmed that his party will not let President Jaime Roldos Aguilera fall from power. At the same time he has denied that there is a plot against the government. Bucaram said that if the Parliament falls, democracy falls. If Roldos falls, so do we. The CFP leader spoke last night on radio and television to refute certain criticisms voiced by the chief of state regarding the actions of the parliamentary wing controlled by Bucaram, thus heightening the political strife between leaders of the executive and legislative branches. Bucaram strongly criticized the government, stating that the signing of the National Development Plan last Saturday in San Francisco Plaza before some 25,000 persons had cost the treasury 30 million sucres ($1.2 million). He reiterated that the laws approved by the National Chamber of Representatives--60, of which 40 have been signed by the executive branch--have not been drafted by only one political sector, the CFP, but with the participation of the parliamentary majority. Some have been unanimously approved. Bucaram accused the government of infiltrating communists into various sectors of public administration. He charged that the communists control the agrarian tribunals and the courts for minors.

BRIEFS

HYDROCARBON PRODUCTION DEFICIT--There was an average deficit of 6,610 barrels a day in the production of hydrocarbon byproducts in 1979. The greatest reduction was in the production of gasoline and diesel, which had negative balances of 2,850 and 2,400 barrels a day, respectively. The Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation has attibuted the deficit primarily to the constant increase in internal demand for fuel, particularly diesel and gasoline. An additional cause was the closure of the state refinery at Esmeraldas from 20 September to 16 October for repairs. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Mar 80 PA]

16 SUKHOI-22 FIGHTER-BOMBERS PURCHASED FROM USSR

PA130014 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2139 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 12 Mar (LATIN)--Sources close to the Peruvian Government revealed today that this country has purchased 16 Sukhoi-22 fighter-bombers from the Soviet Union. The purchase, involving $120 million dollars, is apparently a reaction to the recent Chilean purchase of new Mirage combat planes built by France and Israel. Four years ago Peru became the first Latin American country to purchase Soviet combat aircraft. With this, as yet unconfirmed, transaction the Peruvian Air Force will have 48 Sukhoi aircraft.

The announced purchase coincided with a visit made to Moscow by Maj Gen Rafael Hoyos Rubio, Peruvian Armed Forces chief of staff. When the Peruvian Government made its first purchase of combat aircraft, 4 years ago, the then president, Francisco Morales Bermudez, emphasized that the action in no way involved a political subordination to Moscow.

The Peruvian land forces are also equipped with Soviet-built T-54 and T-55 tanks. Payment for the latest purchase of Sukhoi aircraft is to be completed within a 12-year period with 2 percent interest rate, sources added.

EXTREMISTS BLAMED FOR POLITICAL INCIDENTS IN TRUJILLO

PA121927 Paris AFP in Spanish 0203 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Lima, 10 Mar (AFP)--Armando Villanueva, the American Revolutionary Popular Alliance's [APRA] presidential candidate, charged here today that extremist sectors interested in foiling the May elections are responsible for Friday's political incidents in Trujillo, in the north. As a result of these incidents six leaders of Fernando Belaunde's Popular Action [AP] were burned and several dozen AP and APRA members were bruised.

According to several leaders, three Molotov cocktails were thrown at the platform where former Minister Carlos Pestana was delivering a speech. According to former President Belaunde, the attackers are members of parties upset about the success of the meeting in Trujillo, APRA's principal bastion.

Villanueva for his part, stated that APRA is in no way responsible for these incidents. We were attacked and provoked, he said. Several APRA members were wounded.

BRIEFS

ANTIMONY REFINERY--The Peruvian Government will install an antimony refinery in Arequipa at the end of this year at a cost of 250 million soles. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 29 Feb 80 PY]

LIMA AIRPORT FIRE--The damage caused by the tremendous fire which completely destroyed the auditorium on the third floor of the Jorge Chavez International Airport in Lima now totals 30 million soles. There are doubts that the origin of the fire was a short circuit, and there are increasing rumors that the fire was the result of sabotage. [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Mar 80 PY]

SHAH REPORTEDLY TO RECEIVE SURGERY IN LOCAL HOSPITAL

PA121955 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Former Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, who fears extradition to his country, has asked Washington to allow him to go to the United States to undergo a delicate surgical operation, but the State Department has announced that the former monarch will be admitted to a Panamanian hospital.

The former shah, considered to be one of the most loyal allies of the United States for three decades, has been unable to get himself admitted to a U.S. hospital. For this reason he will be operated on in Panama, some sources reported yesterday. The operation involves the removal of his spleen.

In Washington, U.S. State Department officials told newsmen that the 60-year-old former shah will be admitted today to Paitilla Hospital and that he will undergo an operation this weekend. A Paitilla Hospital source has said that the former monarch will be admitted soon but gave no further details.

In New York, Robert (Armaj), a spokesman for the former shah, has stated that the details of the operation are being worked out but he did not mention in what hospital. There are no indications that security forces have been placed around Paitilla Hospital.

The State Department said today that the former shah was persuaded not to go to a U.S. hospital or to Gorgas Hospital and that Paitilla Hospital was recommended. Paitilla Hospital is one of the most modern health centers in Panama.

This news program has learned unofficially that there is a request to vacate 10 rooms on the third floor of Paitilla Hospital. For this reason, it is believed that the former monarch of Iran is about to arrive.

'Security Zone' Declared

PA122120 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1844 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Panama City, 12 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Panamanian hospital where the Iranian Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi will soon undergo surgery for an inflamation of the spleen has been declared a "security zone."

Doctors and employees of the Paitilla Hospital in the downtown part of the capital replied to questions by ACAN-EFE: "We know nothing." They added that there was an agreement between the private hospital administration and Reza Pahlavi's security agents to maintain silence on the shah's stay and surgery results.

Although the Paitilla Hospital administration has not disclosed the day or the hour in which the shah will be hospitalized, it was learned today in press circles that it will not be until next week.

"There is great tension throughout the area," according to witnesses who have gone near the so-called "security zone." This tension is caused particularly as a result of the extreme vigilance by Reza Pahlavi's personal security agents.

Consulted regarding the current situation of the shah in Panama, official sources insist that "we are prohibited from speaking about the shah. Everytime we talk about him, a problem occurs."

SALVADORAN, HONDURAN FOREIGN MINISTERS COMMENT ON TALKS

PA121500 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Text] In arriving in San Jose yesterday evening, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena commented on efforts toward peace between Honduras and El Salvador stating: In the two past meetings we have discussed five of the seven points of the mediation agreement and, in principle, there is agreement on each of them.

The negotiations for a definite solution to the conflict between the two countries will be renewed today. The conflict arose in December of 1969 with the 100-hour war.

The points yet to be discussed in the negotiations being held between the foreign ministers of Honduras and El Salvador deal with the Central American Common Market and the border between the two countries.

The Salvadoran foreign minister said that it is expected that these two points will be defined in the next 2 days. Chavez said that a definite solution to the conflict between Honduras and El Salvador could emerge from the results of this third round of negotiations. He added that there have been no obstacles following the two previous meetings and noted that everything is part of general negotiations.

In arriving in the country yesterday evening, Honduran Foreign Affairs Secretary Eliseo Perez Cadalso said that the negotiating delegations have the will to reach an agreement and they have [word indistinct] five of the seven points that comprise the consultation organ of 1969 [sentence as heard]. Only two remain to be discussed, he added. I believe we will make significant advances in this round of negotiations, he noted.

The Honduran official said that the two sides are optimistic about finding a definite solution to the conflict.

Regarding his previous statements that it will be long time before diplomatic relations are reestablished with El Salvador, the Honduran foreign affairs secretary said his government wants a simultaneous and general agreement and will apply that policy. Once the agreement, including all the points is signed, diplomatic, consular and commercial relations will be reestablished, the Honduran official said.

17 March Peru Meeting Scheduled

PA130017 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1807 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Text] The foreign ministers of El Salvador and Honduras, Dr Fidel Chavez Mena and Eliseo Perez Cadalso, respectively, will hold a working session with mediator Dr Jose Luis Bustamante 7 Rivero in Lima, Peru on Monday. As report ' today, the two foreign ministers are holding a meeting in San Jose to discuss the mediation process. They will later attend the conference of foreign ministers of Central America, Panama and the Caribbean and on Monday they will attend the mediation meeting in Lima.

COSTA RICA

DEPUTIES DENY PRESIDENT PERMISSION TO VISIT U.S.

PA120339 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Text] It is relations between nations and how they should be stimulated that are at stake when visits of this type are paid but I will definitely uphold the deputies' decision, President Rodrigo Carazo said shortly after newsmen informed him that the Legislative Assembly had voted down his request for permission to make two visits to the United States. Although the president thinks only time will tell whether the deputies' decision will affect trade and diplomatic relations with the United States, he said he does not think it will cause either harm or good. [Words indistinct] not being able to meet President Jimmy Carter because matters of great importance to Costa Rica would be discussed.

I am not going to judge the deputies' decision; it is up to them to judge their attitude, President Carazo said. Everyone is responsible for his action and for the duties of his position, he added. In addition to denying permission for him to go the United States on 22 March to inaugurate the Miami International Fair, the deputies also denied permission for him to meet Jimmy Carter in May. In view of this, President Carazo said his May trip has also been canceled and he will not submit another request for permission to travel because the deputies do not want Costa Rica to have relations with the United States.

When asked if he thought the deputies' attitude was strictly political, he said they probably have something against the United States which he does not know about. Carazo said he would try to solve the problems he had planned to discuss with Carter over the telephone since the deputies will not let him keep his two appointments.

EL SALVADOR

FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS RECENT GOVERNMENT MEASURES

PA122333 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1607 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] At this moment, Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena is arriving at the Foreign Ministry. Here are his statements:

[Begin Chavez recording] The nation is in a deep social and political crisis, a product of the structural situation it has endured for over 50 years. It is not easy to suddenly consolidate a process that seeks social change and political change, particularly social change that implies a change in both the economic and social fields. In the political field it implies laying down the foundations for launching a true and authentic democratization of the nation. This does not imply a scheme of reforms and repression, because this would mean arriving at an inconsequential position to normalize and pacify the nation. Unfortunately, there are acts of violence which, in my opinion, must be overcome.

Recently, the government outlined the basis for structural reforms; in the first place, the constitutional statute, which represented an instrument to make possible the process of reforms, of social and political changes; in the second place, the agrarian reform, which implies the delivery of land to peasants through a system of associative property--or cooperative or community property--in which we are going to have a pluristructural system in the field of ownership, the private properties of the small and medium farmer, and then, the property of peasants. [passage indistinct]

The peasants were truly surprised, because exactly 100 years ago, in 1880, communal farms [ejidos] were abolished in the nation. That law on the abolishment of communal farms represented the turning over to private hands of property in the rural areas. One hundred years later, property is returned to the peasants. That is, 100 years ago, properties were taken away from the peasants and now we are giving it back to them.

The process includes, as a first measure, the delivery of all properties larger than 500 hectares, or 700 manzanas, in the first phase. The second phase affects properties of from 210 to 700 manzanas. That is, there will be a minimum. There are two phases.

The peasants--and I was personally able to visit rural areas--were truly enthusiastic. It was really gratifying to see how peasants received those properties. They were immediately organized and began to work.

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, when is the meeting with the mediator set? [on talks with Honduras]

[Answer] We will be meeting with the mediator on Monday in Lima. We two foreign ministers--the foreign minister of Honduras and myself as Salvadoran foreign minister--and our respective advisors will report to him on the results of our bilateral negotiations and also settle some points that are yet to be solved. Then we will see if we have any conflicting points still pending following our bilateral meeting here in San Jose. [end recording]

FAPU FOUNDER KILLED, REPORTEDLY FOLLOWING ARREST

PA122303 San Salvador LA CRONICA in Spanish 10 Mar 80 p 1 PA

[Text] At 0400 yesterday, one of the founding membets of the United Popular Action Front (FAPU) was shoved into a ravine in his car, according to statements made to one of our newsmen by members of that political organization. The victim was a former medical student at the National University of El Salvador who left school precisely to devote himself full time to political activity.

Carlos Mauricio Arias was arrested at 0200 on the same day of his death and later was thrown into the ravine where he was found in a simulated accident, our informer said. The ravine in which the body of the FAPU founder--who was a member of National Coordinating Committee of that organization--was found, is located near the courts.

Carlos Mauricio Arias was buried at mid-day today. Representatives of the FAPU said their leader had been pursued for several days. They add that his neck was broken.

Last week, 10 militants of that organization, who also belonged to the Salvadoran Workers National Union Federation, were also killed in Santa Ana.

EL INDEPENDIENTE MOURNS 11 'CHILDREN' KILLED BY GUARDS

PA130323 San Salvador EL INDEPENDIENTE in Spanish 12 Mar 80 p 3 PA

[Editorial by Director Jorge Pintos: "The Great Massacre"]

[Text] Eleven children killed (all less than 18 years old), is the toll of one of the most heart-rending massacres carried out under the banner of agrarian reform and the nationalization of banking.

The bodies of Castellanos and his wife Vanessa were not yet cold when the army, in order to evict students from a high school, killed the youths who were holding a meeting of the Movement of Revolutionary High School Students (MERS).

The official report states that after the students were ordered to leave the school, insults and shooting were heard. We remember how it was when we were 17 years old and we imagine ourselves in a meeting with other youths of the same age, talking about the fatherland, about our courage and we imagine having the National Guard arrive and order us to leave. Of course, the answer would have been insulting to those who had been so impudent. We are being subjected to a state of seige. The state of siege is illegal and can be disobeyed because no one has the right to use a spurious law to curtail individual freedom.

The 11 youths who were killed in such a cowardly manner in San Miguel leave a message by their deaths which is addressed to mothers, because those youths could have been the children of any of the mothers of this country. Nothing that a government can do is worth more than the lives of these children, who represent the future of our fatherland.

They have indulged in an orgy of blood. They have vented their fury on these martyred people who are struggling for a better future and in doing so, they have legitimized the people's violence. Violence is what is now rising in our throats to come out as the worst insults, not worthy of this page, to describe the butchers, as LA PRENSA of Managua has already called the members of the Salvadoran security corps.

The truth is that it is worthy of praise that our youths can no longer be deceived and hypnotized with marihuana or vices, that our youth should gather to discuss how to eliminate the 47-year-old military dictatorship; that our youth should die for ideals and not by alcoholic intoxication. A youth who struggles is praiseworthy. We once were the age of those youths killed in so cowardly a manner by the so-called authorities and we were jailed at the time when EL INDEPENDIENTE was just founded. Let us hope that the entire country is willing to die while those who should be defending us are hunting down children.

Meanwhile, the common man, the man in the street who walks along University Avenue and looks at the U.S. Embassy and remembers President Carter's promises regarding human rights, feels that it is the place where the reforms and the presence of the Christian Democrats in power were inspired. He reflects and he wonders whether the order to exterminate these children and all leftists also came from there. The man in the street wonders whether this great massacre is being inspired by the new weapons, training and money from the United States.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES NEW ARMS CONTROL LAW

PA130330 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2318 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Government today took one more step toward the total pacification of this shaken Central American country by decreeing a law which establishes total controls over possession, bearing and marketing of firearms.

Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, member of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Government Junta, told ACAN-EFE here that the main objective of the law is "to achieve the pacification of our country."

The Salvadoran junta is being besieged by violence from the armed ultrarightist and ultra-leftist sectors which oppose the reforms dictated by the armed forces and the present government that came to power after overthrowing Gen Carlos Humberto Romero on 15 October.

"This law was needed by all Salvadorans, who have been threatened by continued violence from extremist groups," Majano added.

The decree makes the Defense and Public Security Ministry responsible for regulating the "importing, domestic trade, manufacturing, distribution, sale, transportation, possession, bearing, use, confiscation, storage and destruction of firearms, ammunition and accessories."

Majano added that he hoped all Salvadorans would cooperate to make the law effective. Only members of the security corps, high-ranking government officials and persons charged with guarding commercial, industrial, agricultural, banking or state institutions may possess weapons of a caliber higher than that specified in the law.

Private citizens may own weapons within the established limits, as long as they register those weaoons with the listed Defense and Public Security Ministry offices, Colonel Majano said. He added that the ministry, when it deems it advisable, may order operations to confiscate weapons. The law even forbids gunsmiths to sell or purchase weapons and forbids pawnshops from lending money for weapons or selling them.

ERP GUERRILLAS PUBLISH EXTENSIVE DECLARATION

PA092328 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1831 GMT 8 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 8 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Five hundred Salvadoran people have been killed in the last five months as a result of "government repression," according to the clandestine Salvadoran Revolutionary Peoples Army [ERP]. The charge was made in an extensive declaration published today in the newspapers PRENSA LIBRE and EL GRAFICO. A 3-page paid advertisement published at the request of relatives of persons kidnaped by the ERP, whose names were not given, said that "the Salvadoran people are at this moment facing a crucial historic period in the search for their final liberation.

The declaration criticized the U.S. Government, which it accused of interfering in the present Salvadoran politifal process to try to stop the revolution. It also accused the government's Christian Democratic Party of playing an anticommunist role and of serving as an instrument to give a middle-of-the-road appearance "to a government which is essentially extremely rightist." In the declaration the Salvadoran guerrillas announced the operation of the clandestine broadcasting station "Radio Revolucionaria del Pueblo" and declared their solidarity with other rebel groups which operate in the neighboring country. The Salvadoran guerrillas then revealed their proposed government program after the establishment of a "popular democratic" regime.

The extensive declaration was signed by the "General Staff of the ERP" composed of "Comdr Joaquin Villalobos Huezo, Commander in chief; Comdr Jorge Antonio Melendez, deputy chief; and the commanders Ana Sonia Medina, Juan Ramon Medrano and Octavio Ponce."

The Guatemalan papers said they agreed to publish the Salvadoran guerrilla declaration "for humanitarian reasons" to help the hostages being held by the ERP.

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES PROCEEDING NORMALLY

PA122317 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 12 Mar 80 pp 3, 20 PA

[Text] Agricultural activities are continuing normally on the estates confiscated under the recently decreed Basic Agrarian Reform Law, according to a bulletin issued by the Secretariat of Information.

As an example, the bulletin cites "Los Lagartos" estate in Sonsonate, which is now in the hands of the community and organized into cooperatives. At the same time of the decree, the estate was in the midst of harvest. The report states that the harvesting has continued without interruption. This estate consists of over 2,000 manzanas and has a working population of 1,700 persons.

The bulletin states that the "peasant families are being guided toward increasing production to make the agrarian reform program a joint effort between the peasants and the government." The bulletin adds that lectures are being given to the new owners to "bring home to them the importance to themselves of maintaining an optimum rate of work. According to the source, they are being informed of all the benefits that will accrue to them from a strengthening of the cooperative teams that have begun to operate."

Technical advice is being provided by Agriculture and Livestock Ministry experts who are emphasizing other agricultural activities underway at "Los Lagartos," such as the production of basic grains, coffee and balsam and the commercialization of livestock, that will receive attention as soon as the present harvest is over.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTRY SAYS RANSOM PAYMENT CANNOT BE AFFORDED

PA121959 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1721 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--"Guatemala cannot afford to spend money in paying ransom for Aquiles Pinto Flores, its ambassador in Colombia," the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry reported here today.

It added that the Guatemalan Government has total confidence that the Colombian Government will know how to resolve the situation, both to the satisfaction of the country as well as to the hostages.

Today's Foreign Ministry statement reiterates President Gen Fernando Romero Lucas Garcia's recent statement regarding the demands of the guerrillas holding several foreign diplomats accredited to Colombia in the Dominican Embassy.

POLICE REPORT RENEWED VIOLENCE, DEATHS OF STUDENTS

PA122250 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1936 GMT 10 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 10 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Two university students were among the victims of the violence over the weekend reported today by the Guatemalan police.

Oswaldo Baquiar Zepeda, who was in his last year of studies in the School of Medicine, was killed after being kidnaped by a group of men who later abandoned his bullet-riddled body in an outlying western sector of the capital.

In the same area of Zone Seven, Ismael Rivera Giron, also a university student, was shot down in front of his home by unidentified men.

Other ambushes by armed men in the interior part of the country caused the death of two merchants in northern Peten and two peasants, one near the southern coast and another in Zacapa in the eastern part of the country. These acts of violence left four other persons seriously wounded.

In other acts of violence a man was decapitated in Zacapa and another man knifed in Zone 10 in the southeastern part of this capital.

In Coatepeque, Quezaltenango and in the western part, a military commissioner who was also a contractor of farm workers, and his son were machinegunned in their home while paying farmers contracted by them. One of the workers was also killed and another wounded.

The University Students Association today denounced the new killings of its members as a "continuation of the wave of repression directed against the university."

In other acts of violence, three vehicles whose owners were robbed at gunpoint by unidentified men were later burned.

In other acts of sabotage, a group of men occupied a farm in Salama Baja Berapaz, in the northern part of the country and burned a tractor, while in Quezaltenango crops in El Baul foothills were burned.

The house of city Mayor Col Abundio Maldonado and Channel 11 television studios were fired at from speeding vehicles.

NEW ANTICOMMUNIST ORGANIZATION EMERGES

PA122256 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1915 GMT 10 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--A new clandestine anticommunist organization, the self-styled Armed Peoples Organized Youth [Juventud Organizada del Pueblo en Armas--JOPA] today announced the beginning of its activities in Guatemala.

In a press communique released to newspapers of this capital, JOPA notes it has begun a "frank and open war" against Marxist guerrilla organizations operating in the country.

In its first declaration, JOPA claimed credit for the 5 March killing of lawyer Jorge Ramirez Cajas, a leader of the United Revolutionary Front (FUR) in Quezaltenango.

According to this clandestine organization, Jimenez Cajas was trained in Moscow and Havana and was "leading the worker and peasant youth astray."

The JOPA accuses the FUR of being a front for the Guatemalan Communist Party.

The communique released to the press has a logo type depicting two crossed machineguns.

HONDURAS

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON EL SALVADOR TREATY TALKS

PA130122 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1557 GMT 10 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpt] Tegucigalpa, 10 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso told the local newspaper LA PRENSA that "only if we were magicians could we sign peace with El Salvador in what remains of our term in office."

The foreign minister made these statements before leaving for San Jose, Costa Rica, where he will meet tomorrow, Tuesday, with his Salvadoran counterpart, Fidel Chavez Mena regarding the peace talks.

The Hondurans are engaged in an election campaign for a constituent assembly on 20 April. This assembly will draft a new constitution and outline the definitive path for returning to a civilian government.

For this reason, the foreign minister believes that the time is too short "to sign a general peace treaty, when mediation has still not ended." He admitted, however, that the talks are well underway and after some domestic problems in El Salvador have been solved, border issues and the Central American Common Market, which were two of the most difficult of the seven subjects pending, will be discussed.

GOVERNMENT DENIES TAKING SIDES IN NICARAGUA-COLOMBIA FEUD

PA130346 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1610 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 12 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Foreign Ministry explained here today that "the Honduran Government has not and is not interfering in any way in the matters related to Nicaragua's claim to jurisdiction over the islands of San Andres, Providencia and other adjacent islands now held by Colombia."

News dispatches from Colombia on the occasion of Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso's visit to Bogota to receive the Order of Boyaca quoted the foreign minister as having supported Colombia in the dispute with Nicaragua over the Caribbean islands.

The Honduran Foreign Ministry states that the Honduran Government "is fully confident that the two countries involved will have recourse to the peaceful means for resolving international conflicts established by the inter-American system and will reach a mutually satisfactory solution."

The ministry added that "the referent case is based on the validity of a treaty signed by Nicaragua and Colombia in March, 1928. Honduras does not support any country in particular but rather, true to its tradition of honoring international commitments, it maintains and will continue to maintain its position of respect for treaties, conventions and all kinds of international obligations."

Finally, the Honduran Foreign Ministry states: "It is also obvious that Honduras' relations of cooperation and friendship with both of the countries in question are very close and highly cordial."

The Honduran foreign minister expressed himself in the same terms on his return from Colombia when he was asked about his alleged comments to Colombian newsmen regarding the Colombia-Nicaragua territorial conflict.

ARMY SPOKESMAN DENIES MILITARY REBELLION REPORT

PA122131 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1615 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 12 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--The Public Relations Office of the Honduran Armed Forces denied here today a report published by the local newspaper EL HERALDO that soldiers and police in San Pedro Sula, in northern Honduras had rebelled last Friday and Saturday.

Maj Julio Armando Pavon, chief of the Public Relations Office of the Honduran Armed Forces, told ACAN-EFE the following by telephone:

"After consulting with the high military circles I can assure you that the report about the rebellion is false. The high command is not sure of the motives behind a publication of this kind." The army spokesman added that "we consider the newspaper EL HERALDO to be a responsible paper and were amazed to find that they have been taken unawares by a false report, because all the Honduran Army units are engaged in combat training activities."

NICARAGUA

200-MILE LIMIT REITERATED AT UN LOS CONFERENCE

PA121208 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Miguel D'Escoto Brockman returned home today after paying a visit to Venezuela, Brazil and New York. He went to the first two nations along with government junta member Daniel Ortega, a member of the Sandinist Front National Directorate, who was also returning home after touring Europe.

D'Escoto said during his speech at the UN Law of the Sea Conference that on behalf of Nicaragua he reaffirmed the proclamation of sovereignty over the 200-mile seas on either coast. It was this position by Nicaragua which rekindled the dispute with Colombia. Colombia retains possession over the San Andres and Providencia islands and the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana cays on the Caribbean which are part of the territory and continental shelf of our country.

Minister D'Escoto will begin preparing for another trip tomorrow, this time to Costa Rica where the meeting of foreign ministers of Central America, Panama and the Dominican Republic will begin on Friday. In San Jose, the foreign ministers will discuss a number of topics related to international cooperation, a common energy policy, the reorganization of the Organization of Central American States, economic integration, the Common Market and other matters.

He will be accompanied by Luis Velasquez, Orlando Castillo and Eligo Alvarez as a press attache.

REPORT ON RAMIREZ, ARCE VISIT TO NETHERLANDS

PA130402 Managua Radio Mundial in Spanish 1745 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[By Rosario Mora]

[Text] The official spokesman of the National Reconstruction Governing Junta, Companero Manuel Espinosa a few minutes ago released a statement concerning the visit to the Netherlands by a delegation of the national governing junta and the Sandinist National Liberation Front headed by junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado and by Commander Bayardo Arce, which concluded with most satisfactory results.

Yesterday at The Hague, the Nicaraguan official visitors were received by the N Netherland economic affairs minister and later met with leaders of the political parties. As results of these meetings, there is the possibility that the $11 million aid for 1979 could be increased in 1980 after the Netherlands Parliament approved a resolution recommending an increase in the cooperation program with Nicaragua for several years.

This increase will help the balance of payments of Nicaragua, and will contribute to greater purchases of medicines, assistance in the literacy campaign and scholarships to create more technological manpower.

Following the meeting with political leaders, the Nicaraguans formally pledged to fully support the reconstruction programs of the Nicaraguan Government.

During a rally yesterday evening promoted by the various committees of solidarity with Nicaragua, a spontaneous collection taken yielded $263,386.48 to help the literacy crusade of Nicaragua.

The Nicaraguan delegation left the Netherlands for a visit to the FRG, where they will meet with that country's finance minister today.

DETAILS OF DELEGATION PLANS TO VISIT USSR

PA130446 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 13 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Commanders Humberto Ortega, Tomas Borge Martinez and Henry Ruiz, ministers of defense, interior and planning of the governing junta, respectively, will head the 14-member Nicaraguan delegation that will travel to the Soviet Union next Saturday.

The trip was organized in response to an invitation extended to the revolutionary government by the CPSU Central Committee. In Moscow, the delegation will meet with CPSU officials and with the chief of state and CPSU general secretary, Leonid Brezhnev.

In addition to Commanders Borge, Ruiz and Ortega, the delegation includes Industry Minister Fernando Guzman, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Alvaro Guzman, Fishing Institute Minister Carlos Coronel Kautz; Jaime Brenes, of the Foreign Ministry's Section for Socialist Nations Affairs; Humberto Mendoza, secretary general of the Ministry of Commerce; Norma Cuadra, for the Directorate of European Cooperation of the International Reconstruction Fund; and Lourdes (?Fiol), representing the mass organizations. The delegation will also include members of the Nicaraguan Institute of [word indistinct] and the Sandinist communications system, who will be Companero Alberto Reyes.

The delegation will leave via Havana.

OFFICIALS LEAVE FOR GRENADIAN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

PA122324 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2250 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 12 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Two high ranking officials of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction left today for Grenada in response to an invitation from Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's government.

They are Humberto Ortega Saavedra, commander of the Sandinist revolution and minister of defense, and Deputy Foreign Minister Francisco Fiallos Navarro.

The Nicaraguan officials will attend ceremonies to commemorate the first anniversary of the Grenadian revolutionary government to be held tomorrow, 13 March, in St Georges.

COMMANDER ORTEGA INTERVIEWED ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS

PA100248 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 8 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Commander Daniel Ortega, member of the Junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction, has told Televisora Nacional that the Nicaraguan people are bent on obtaining the extradition of Anastasio Somoza and his family to make them answer for the crimes committed in Nicaragua.

Ortega arrived in Panama this morning and held a meeting with Panamanian President Aristides Royo. During an exclusive interview with this station's news service, the Nicaraguan official also referred to the turmoil in Central America. The interview was as follows:

[Begin recording] [Question by unidentified reporter] Recently the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and other high-ranking government officials have been holding contacts at all levels in Latin America and Europe.

In your specific case, we would like to know what objectives prompted you to visit Europe with another delegation and what were the results of your mission?

[Answer] We'll have an opportunity to talk about this with the Panamanian press during a news conference we have scheduled for Monday. We plan to broach this and other topics of interest to the Panamanian press then.

[Question] Commander, during the last few months there has been talk about the success of the Sandinist revolution, the success of the people. However, we would like to know what is the greatest challenge faced by the Sandinist movement and the Nicaraguan people in consolidating their positions?

[Answer] We have an immediate challenge: the great literacy campaign, which will begin in mid-March. It involves the mobilization of large forces, particularly the Nicaraguan youth, to achieve such an important objective as freeing our people from ignorance and illiteracy. Simultaneously, there is indeed a very important fundamental and decisive task, which we have been pushing forward since the very minute victory was achieved--the task of production.

Production is basic for our country's future. Our country's future would be in jeopardy without production. That is why our people are making a great effort to exploit the wealth of our soil and to gain strength. The economic plan we have for 1980 is very limited compared to 1978; however, it exceeds the 1979 production. This is an immediate, large and difficult task.

[Question] Commander, viewing the Central American picture--from which Nicaragua cannot be separated--we would like to know your opinion about the reality, for example, in El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras. What is your impression about the situation there at this moment?

[Answer] You cannot separate the situation in Central America from the social and economic conditions of our people. The situation is on the way to being defined in some countries. In the specific case of El Salvador, we see a confrontation there between sectors which are trying to promote some reforms, the people who eagerly hope for a radical and profound change in El Salvador, and the other sectors which are opposed to any transformation. We see a confrontation there, a great challenge. Therefore, a situation exists there which creates tension in the Central American area but which also fuels the hopes of the Central American peoples.

In the case of Honduras, we can see that the pace of the political conditions is very different from the pace in El Salvador and Nicaragua. We also think that the economic situation there is not so simple; it is difficult. There is talk of some possibilities in the political field but thus far there is an enigma which has not been solved yet.

[Question] Commander, looking at this situation, perhaps it hasn't been decided what Nicaragua's position would be if the United States intervened to avert total turmoil [desencadenamiento total] in the Central American isthmus?

[Answer] We, our people, our vanguard the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], have defined ourselves and continue to define ourselves as an anti-interventionist organization, people and government, as a government that has reflected our people's struggle traditions which have been characterized by their opposition to the interventions of Yankee imperialism. In the case raised by you, we start out by thinking that it would be an act of madness which would help the U.S. Government in no way and, then, that Nicaragua's position has already been defined, in the sense of condemning any act of intervention or aggression in any country in Latin America or the continent.

[Question] Commander Ortega, you recently announced to the international press and you've done this even more so in Managua, that Cuban President Fidel Castro would be traveling soon [to Nicaragua]. Defining "soon" in terms of time, how soon could the Castro visit take place?

[Answer] Comdr and Dr Fedel Castro has been invited by our people and it is up to him to set the date of arrival in our country.

[Question] Could it be during this dry season?

[Answer] Commander, your domestic problems have demanded so much of your time that on the international level we have lost track of the following matter: When the dynasty fell, the Sandinist movement expressed its determination to extradite General Somoza, his family and all of those who fled Nicaragua. Have the Sandinist people and government now forgotten this intention?

[Answer] We have not forgotten this matter. However, we don't want to be hasty, because it would mean getting involved in an international legal dispute and we are acting very clamly and will proceed according to circumstances. We have not forgotten the matter and the day will come when we will have Somoza and his family in our country facing charges for crimes, robbery and the genocide committed on our people.

[Question] Finally Commander Ortega, do you have any meeting already scheduled with the Panamanian Government to present any definite proposals?

[Answer] Today we met with Royo and discussed some matters as well as other points of interest to the press which we'll take up on Monday.

WORKERS DEMAND CONFISCATION OF ENTERPRISES

PA121335 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Excerpts] "This mobilization demands confiscation" was the slogan of this afternoon's demonstration by thousands of workers who demanded the confiscation of industries which have been taken over by the state. A large number of workers of our working class and the various industries and factories which have been taken over by the state expressed support for the government junta and the Sandinist Front in a march from the Sandinist Workers Central [CST] to the Government House. They demanded the confiscation of many enterprises whose traitorous owners have been draining them of capital. This is one of the maneuvers of the capitalists who say they support our revolutionary process. They are removing the money produced by the sweat and sacrifice of our workers.

At the end of the march in front of the Government House, Companero Ramon Medrano spoke in the name of the CST. He demanded that the Superior Council of Private Enterprise disclose the names of the traitors who are draining capital from the enterprises and who are smuggling cattle out of the country. He also asked that these people (?be punished).

Speaking in the name of the government junta, Companero Moises Hassan said the government will not let these gentlemen continue to take money out of the country. He said the law will be strictly applied. Hassan stressed that there are sentences and fines for those counterrevolutionaries. These are reactionary and Somozist sectors which were not able to get out of the country in time and now they are gradually removing the money. However, we will not permit them to continue to play with our economy or mock our workers, Moises Hassan added.

ROBELO SAYS FREE ELECTIONS SHOULD FOLLOW RECONSTRUCTION

PA120338 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2226 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Managua, 11 Mar (ACAN-EFE)--Alfonso Robelo Caljeuas, member of the Nicaraguan National Reconstruction Junta, said in the western part of the country that the present process of changes "should result in effective, free elections."

A chemical engineer and a graduate of a U.S. university, Robelo Callejas, it was revealed here today, spoke in Chinandega last Sunday during a meeting of the "Nicaraguan Democratic Movement" (MDN), which he founded 2 years ago.

He said that "the moment has arrived to speak clearly and tell the truth." He added that presently Nicaragua is living in "the hour of the fatherland; not of sectarianisms."

Reaffirming the alliance and support of his party for the Sandinist popular revolution, Robelo Callejas noted that in the country's process, "all honest and hard-working Nicaraguans want to contribute to the reconstruction of the new equalitarian Nicaragua, independent of the social origin of the persons." He stressed that the "MDN" has fought and will continue fighting for establishing "a socialism in freedom and for an authentically and genuinely Nicaraguan political system."

In what he described as the first phase of the reconstruction of Nicaragua, Robelo Callejas emphasized that the Sandinist process must be dedicated "to strengthening a truly democratic system that will lead to effective, free elections."

"We want justice to win, but without abusing the sacred freedoms," said the Nicaraguan leader to his partisans' assembly amid repeated acclamations. Robelo Callejas warned that the abuse of freedoms would constitute "betraying the heroes and martyrs"who gave their lives for rev..ution and liberation of Nicaragua.

"We want Nicaragua to develop on a model all its own, on a Sandinist mode., because Sandino is the essence of the fatherland," he said.

After noting that his party disagrees with "copying processes that obey other circumstances," he stressed that "we have the right to forge a genuine destiny for all Nicaraguans." He also endorsed the existence of total labor freedom.

After that he said "Nicaraguan blood was shed so that there would be political freedoms that would permit the 'Nicas' to choose the ideology or party they want without pressure of any kind."

Although Robelo Callejas delivered that speech Sunday [passage indistinct] it was not revealed until today by the local information media.

CST OFFICIAL APPOINTED GUERRILLA COMMANDER

PA111524 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[Text] Companera Olga Aviles was appointed guerrilla commander by the Interior Ministry, Companero Ramon Medrano of the National Secretariat of the Sandinist Workers Central [CST] has reported. Companera Olga Aviles is currently responsible for the National and International Secretariat of the CST.

Olga was one of the first woman militants in our vanguard. Her most outstanding achievements in the guerrilla struggle include her active participation in the attack on the house of Somozist lackey Castillo. On Sunday, guerrilla Comdr Olga Aviles was honored by the Luisa Amanda Espinosa Association of Nicaraguan Women for her revolutionary achievements. Commander Aviles is a simple woman, in other words, a great guerrilla commander.

CARTER'S 'MILITARISTIC' POLICY ANALYZED

PA121305 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[World events commentary by Angel Hernandez]

[Text] In contrast with the analysis prepared by the UN Security Council regarding human rights violations in Arab territories occupied by the Zionists, U.S. President James Carter boasted of the aid which his government has been giving to Israel, aid totaling over $10 billion. Similarly, the White House leader reaffirmed his commitment to the preservation, at any cost, of the security of Israel and said arrogantly that he is opposed to the establishment of a Palestinian state because, he said, it certainly would not serve U.S. interests in the Middle East.

Contrary to the position taken during his previous electoral campaign, when Carter portrayed himself as a defender of human rights and an opponent of the militaristic policy of the United States, the U.S. President now tries daily to harden his position. Only a few days later (as heard) President James Carter told several newspaper reporters, representing various parts of the country, that the United States acts on the basis of strength from positions of strength. This is no secret, because this has been the common denominator of U.S. governments.

However, independent of the fact that President Carter tried to present himself as a dove in the previous campaign and is now wearing the feathers of a hawk, what is truly disquieting is that, in the heat of the present U.S. electoral campaign, there has been an alarming increase in the warlike hysteria of the reactionary circles of imperialism. This hysteria is manifested not only in the deterioration of international relations and in the danger to peace and detente in the world, but also in the fact that Washington has again become involved in resurrecting the policy of military blocs, of rearming the countries that have traditionally been its unconditional supporters and of multiplying its military bases in areas which it considers to be of vital interests to the United States.

To protect the interests of the U.S. monopolies in the Middle East, primarily in the Persian Gulf oil countries, Carter formulated the strategy of creating staggered forces, whose first line is assigned to Turkey, Iran, Pakistan and other states.

The rearming of Pakistan, Israel and Egypt, the establishment of U.S. military bases in the latter two countries and the preparation toopen other bases in Kenya, Somalia and Oman form part of this strategy. The strategy also includes the growing increase in the U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean, where it has enrolled Australia and New Zealand, who along with Washington, are signatories to the ANZUS Pact.

Carter also mentioned Southeast Asia as an area of vital interest to the United States, an area in which those interests are interwoven with the hegemonic and expansionist pretensions of the Chinese clique.

As far as the rest of Asia is concerned, President Carter also goes back on his electoral promises to withdraw a large portion of his troops from the Korean peninsula. Far from doing this, he has become engaged in a frenzied military buildup, into which he is trying to draw other countries of the area, while maneuvering once again to prevent the peaceful reunification of Korea.

UPSURGE OF REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY IN EL SALVADOR NOTED

PA121334 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The most outstanding events in El Salvador in the past few days confirm the rise of the revolutionary movement, the isolation of the government and the threats of U.S. interference in that Central American country.

Despite the increase in official repression of protest demonstrations by popular organizations, last week there were reports of numerous revolutionary actions in Chalatenango, San Vicente, Cabanas and other Salvadoran communities, where the government forces suffered dozens of casualties.

The resignation on Tuesday of last week by Hector Dada Hirezi, one of the members of the government junta, reveals the crisis being faced by the regime and the deepening of its isolation nationally. In statements to a Mexican paper, Dada denounced what he described as the repressive process in which the Salvadoran Government is engaged. He also criticized the lack of an effective dialog between the government and the mass popular organizations and other opposition groups.

Dada Hirezi, who is a member of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC], also reported that the rank and file of that political party support a withdrawal from the government junta, while a small group of the PDC leaders are determined to retain their public administration posts.

Amidst this worsening crisis, the Salvadoran Government junta has taken contradictory measures which have been described by the opposition as demagogic maneuvers designed to undermine the strength of the popular movement and create the conditions for direct intervention by the United States in El Salvador.

On the one hand, the government decreed an alleged agrarian reform law and the nationalization of private banking, which does not affect U.S. financial institutions. On the other hand, it arranged for the suspension of constitutional guarantees and the establishment of a state of siege throughout the country.

The popular organizations of El Salvador have reported that U.S. imperialists are pressuring the Salvadoran junta to adopt superficial measures to give the people illusions. However, these reformist measures, they add, will not fool the masses that are clamoring for their legitimate right to independence, democracy and social peace.

The Salvadoran popular forces have also rejected U.S. interference in Salvadoran internal affairs and U.S. threats of military intervention in this Central American country. In the face of these threats of intervention, the Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces [FPL] last week published a declaration in which it calls for the solidarity of the world's democratic forces as well as material and moral support to combat the Salvadoran military junta. International solidarity, the document states, becomes at this time a historic necessity for the triumph of the democratic and revolutionary struggle of the Salvadoran people, a struggle which is advancing and being strengthened, at the same time that the demands of the people are increasing and intensifying.

Finally, the FPL document states that the resignation of junta member Hecotr Dada Hirezi is one more proof of a lack of support for the plan of domination that the U.S. Government wishes to impose on the people of El Salvador.

U.S. ENCOURAGEMENT OF ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS CRITICIZED

PA120417 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Mar 80 PA

[Commentary read by Jose Leandor Rodriguez]

[Text] As a result of the dialog which took place over 1 year ago between the Cuban Government and representatives of the Cuban community abroad, links were established that allowed tens of thousands of people who wished to visit their relatives and who, in many cases wanted to personally observe the true revolutionary process, to visit Cuba as tourists.

During that period, the Cuban Government released some 3,600 persons who had been imprisoned for crimes against state security. However, the agreements on the reunification of families and other matters reached during the dialog encountered serious obstacles in sectors linked to the terrorist groups which have used various methods, including assassination, to combat these efforts.

During the past several months, this campaign against the dialog has been intensified and an anti-Cuban hysteria has spread in the United States, encouraged by U.S. information media and counterrevolutionaries of Cuban origin who oppose this policy.

One of the most common practices used recently has been the organization of campaigns to instigate the illegal departure of Cuban citizens from Cuba. Diplomatic missions accredited in Havana have been attacked by individuals with criminal records who have sought to be protected by a right of asylum which is not applicable to them. During recent months, there have also been several illegal departures from our country. Immigration authorities in Florida have welcomed these individuals who left Cuba illegally in stolen vessels. Upon their arrival in Miami, the U.S. information media, Florida newspapers and radio stations led by terrorist groups of Cuban origin disseminate information about the reception given them--at times a heroes welcome--when they are actually violators of Cuban immigration laws.

In his recent speech to close the Third Congress of the Federation of Cuban Women, Fidel Castro, president of the Council of State, mentioned this subject. He said: We hope they take measures to avoid stimulating illegal departures from the country, because we could then take our own measures. We already did so on one occasion, because we are not going to be taking measures against those who plan to illegally leave the country while they (presumably the U.S. citizens) encourage the illegal departure from the country.

Castro added: We are issuing this warning because on one previous occasion we were forced to open the port of Camarioca and we feel it is proof of the lack of maturity of the U.S. Government to again create similar situations. We definitely maintain the principle that this revolutionary association is a voluntary one. We emphasized: The struggle for socialism and the struggle for communism is a voluntary struggle. This was and is our principle. Therefore, I hope that will not be forced to once again take measures of this kind. Do not think that we do not have replies for those policies.

DELEGATION VISITS VIETNAM FOR COOPERATION TALKS

FL111146 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 11 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Vietnamese Minister of Agriculture Nguyen Ngoc Triu and Cuban Deputy Minister of State Committee for Economic Cooperation Manuel Torres are heading their countries' delegations to a fourth Cuban-Vietnamese inter-governmental session under way in Hanoi.

The Cuban delegation is made up of officials of the ministries of agriculture, sugar, public health, construction and fishing, among others. The Cuban delegates visited the Jose Marti University of Agronomy Number 1 in the Vietnamese capital.

Ho Chi Minh City Visit

FL111746 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Hanoi--The Cuban delegation to the fourth Cuban-Vietnamese inter-governmental session today left for Ho Chi Minh City where it will be involved in various activities. The delegation led by Manuel Torres, vice president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, is accompanied by Xuan Yem, Vietnamese minister in charge of agricultural science and technology. During their stay in Ho Chi Minh City, the visitors will tour an exhibit of export goods and will meet with officials of the people's city committee. Tomorrow they will tour the sugarcane zone of Tay Ninh.

STATUS REPORT ON AFRICAN SWINE FEVER

FL121116 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 12 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The Institute of Veterinary Medicine has released a report on the current situation in the areas affected by the African swine fever detected in Guantanamo in January.

According to the report, a total of 56 farms were affected. Of these, 37 are in Guantanamo, 12 in Santiago de Cuba and the rest in Holguin, Las Tunas and Camaguey. According to the Institute of Veterinary Medicine, these areas of the disease [presumably outside Guantanamo and Santiago] are of a secondary nature as a result of the movement of hogs or contacts with the affected zone and this has allowed the rapid elimination and control of the disease in these provinces. The control measures undertaken on the national territory, emphasizes the report, are designed to eliminate the virus wherever it appears and protect unaffected areas to prevent penetration of the disease.

Control Measures, Virus Characteristics

FL121328 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1241 GMT 12 Mar 80 FL

[Excerpt] To date, farms in only four municipalities of Santiago de Cuba Province have been affected. These farms maintain marketing relations and close socioeconomic ties with Guantanamo. The rest of the pockets of the disease are of a secondary nature as a result of the movement of hogs or contacts with the affected zone.

The current outbreak of African swine fever has clinical manifestations quite different from the one that occurred in Havana in 1971. The studies to characterize and isolate the virus show the virus to be similar to the one currently spreading in South America and areas of the Caribbean.

Given the characteristics of the resistance of the virus in the atmosphere, it has been described as being able to conserve its virulence in the infectious blood up to 112 days. In fresh meat, the swine fever virus maintains its virulence up to 180 days, and in preserved meat up to 105 days.

The Institute of Veterinary Medicine report on the status of the swine fever outbreak in Guantanamo Province outlines the measures taken in all territories threatened and not affected. At the same time, and aware of the responsibility it must assume, the Republic of Cuba , just as in the previous outbreak, has established rigorous control measures to prevent the possible spread of the disease from Cuban territory to other countries with which it maintains trade relations.

The report adds that no outbreaks have occurred in areas other than in the eastern zone of the country.

Preliminary studies show that contacts with hog herds in Haiti--where the disease has prevailed since last year--by immigrants from that Antillean country are one of the possible ways that the disease spreads.

MECHANIZATION IN SUGAR HARVEST WORK STRESSED

FL111228 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Jorge Risquet, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat, has made the closing remarks at a meeting of operators of sugarcane lifting and hoisting combines at the Hector Molina sugar mill, Havana Province.

Risquet said that mechanization was not just a step forward in technology and progress. Instead, it has become a necessity for big sugar harvests. He stressed that sugar continues to be the fundamental base of our economy.

At the meeting, which was held at the Amilcar Cabral Polytechnical School located in the area of the Hector Molina sugar mill, the operators raised various problems that make work with the equipment difficult.

In his remarks, Risquet recalled the combine designed by Maj Ernesto "Che" Guevara on our way to the mechanization revolution. He added that the heroic guerrilla not only showed us the way to sugarcane mechanization but also the path to the solidarity of proletarian internationalism. To our pride and that of our revolution, Risquet noted, and due to the solidarity of the Soviet Union, we are not only cutting sugarcane with combines but also have a factory making equipment.

PROVINCIAL PARTIES PLEDGE COMPLETION OF HARVEST PLANS

FL121223 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 12 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The party in Camaguey and Ciego de Avila provinces has pledged to Fidel to carry out the guidelines set at the sugar harvest [national assessment] meeting.

The letter sent to our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro by Lazaro Vasquez Garcia, party first secretary in Camaguey, states in part: You may be assured, Comrade Fidel, that the people of Camaguey propose to have an efficient harvest as you have asked and that we will have a sugar production consistent with the circumstances and our commitments.

We are encouraged, it says, by the conviction to attain the necessary growth for the next harvest. Therefore, we will work with all the revolutionary fervor we possess to attain this. In addition to sugar harvest work, the people of Camaguey have proposed to increase growth and development levels in tubers and vegetable crops.

The letter from the Ciego de Avila party first secretary refers to Ciego de Avila's response to Fidel's call. The response the adoption of measures and discussion and analysis [presumably of harvest work] with workers in every corner of the province. The party in Ciego de Avila proposes that six of its sugar mills should complete grinding operations on 30 April with its programs [production plans] overfulfilled and everything possible will be done to see that the three sugar mills that will still be grinding in May will complete their goals between 30 April and 10 May. By 20 May, the province will be able to produce 15,000 tons more than planned resulting in a total of 826,000 metric tons to be produced in this harvest.

The people of Ciego de Avila also pledge to complete soil preparation work by 30 April and, in this way, guarantee 2,132 caballerias for spring planting. We are certain, says the letter in its final part, that the response of the workers and all the people to your call will be the response which the people of Ciego de Avila always have given to appeals of the commander in chief, party and revolution.

CTC MEETING FOCUSSES ON DISCIPLINE, SUGAR HARVEST

FL121258 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Mar 80 FL

[Excerpts] Roberto Veiga, secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions (CTC), has made the closing speech at the 40th meeting of the National Council of the maximum labor organization. The meeting lasted 2 days with the participation of 120 representatives.

Regarding Decree-Law 32 which grants powers to management with regard to labor discipline, the CTC secretary general raised interesting questions. He pointed out that the labor struggle against those who behave badly cannot be based on generalities. Instead, it must be waged in concrete terms at every workplace. For us, Viega said, the best union section will be the one where management never will have to use the labor discipline powers granted it by Decree-Law 32.

The CTC secretary general warned that in the face of arbitrary administrators, our glorious, militant and revolutionary labor movement--as our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has described it--is present.

He then stressed that we must take advantage of the days remaining until 1 May and concentrate all our efforts on the sugar harvest. He added that the harvest should be essentially completed by that date and the largest amount of sugarcane possible should be cut and ground during this period. At the same time, continued Veiga, in March and April we will have to take care of sugarcane cultivation and complete the planting plan up to 30 April.

Viega then referred to the parade on International Workers Day, adding that we should struggle to see that it is better than last year's in organization, appearance and militancy.

Elsewhere in his closing speech at the CTC National Council meeting, the CTC secretary general said the battle to attain a sixth grade education [of workers] has been another great victory of the working class and the revolution. Now, stressed Viega, we will undertake the battle to attain a ninth grade education and we will graduate 700,000 workers between 1980 and 1983.

Lastly, Viega said: The tasks we have proposed to undertake this year are not easy ones. However, we are certain that we will pay tribute to the second party congress with great achievements. The working class, he emphasized, will say to our commander in chief: at your service.

PARTY LEADER NOTES IMPROVEMENTS IN SANCTI SPIRITUS

FL120025 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Faustino Perez, member of the PCC Central Committee and chief of its office for affairs of local offices of the People's Government organs, has noted the work accomplished by the government organs in Sancti Spiritus. In his tour of various work centers, construction sites and local units, the party leader stated that services for the population such as in health and recreation have improved markedly and that great efforts are being made in the repair of housing through the distribution of materials in Sancti Spiritus Province.

JAMAICA, TRINIDAD, BARBADOS TRY TO IMPROVE RELATIONS

FL112338 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2230 GMT 11 Mar 80 FL

[Text] There is to be ongoing discussions between Jamaica and the governments of Trinidad and Barbados in an overall effort to improve relations between the three CARICOM states. The first round of talks were held late last week when Foreign Affairs Minister P.J. Patterson visited both countries to talk to senior government ministers. Details of the talks have not been released but it is understood that they went well and that the discussions with Trinidad went a far way in lifting the sagging relations between Jamaica and that country. It was decided to hold further talks but a date has not yet been fixed. The talks came against the background of growing concern about the future development of CARICOM, the need for regional positions on a number of international issues and the continued failure of efforts to convene a heads of government meeting.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

NICARAGUA'S BORGE GREETED BY PRD LEADERS ON ARRIVAL

PA130207 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2323 GMT 11 Mar 80 PA

[By Jose Romero]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 11 Mar (EFE)--Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge said on arriving here today that the Sandinist revolution has many problems but will emerge victorious in the end.

Borge, who was greeted by many leaders of the ruling Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), said the current political process in his country is genuinely Nicaraguan, free of any pressure or foreign influence.

In brief statements to the press, the Nicaraguan minister expressed his appreciation for the Dominican Government's official invitation. He noted that he had wanted to come for many months but that political commitments had kept him from doing so. Borge noted that the Sandinists have received considerable assistance from the PRD, especially its secretary general, Jose Francisco Pena Gomez, which they will never forget. Pena Gomez, who was present to greet him, embraced Borge amid applause and shouts hailing the Sandinist revolution.

Later Borge visited several slum areas of the capital where he was greeted by groups of militants of the ruling party. Tonight the PRD will hold a dinner in his honor and tomorrow Borge will visit president Antonio Guzman and Vice President Jacobo Majluta.

GRENADA

EEC TO GRANT $1 MILLION EMERGENCY AID

FL112051 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 11 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The Grenadian economy is to benefit from a $1 million emergency grant from the European Economic Community to help deal with the severe damage caused by torrential rains last year and earlier this year. Making the announcement in Barbados today the EEC office said that $429,000 of the sum allocated comes under the emergency aid provision of the Lome Convention.

The money is expected to be used mainly for reconstructing roads and bridges in Grenada as well as for agricultural purposes. The EEC grant to Grenada follows closely on an emergency allocation to Jamaica to deal with a similar situation here in the wake of the June flood rains last year.

JAMAICA

MANLEY APPEALS FOR EEC AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

FL061832 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1730 GMT 6 Mar 80 FL

[Text] Prime Minister Manley has requested the European Economic Community to assist developing countries in their struggle to secure a reform of the international monetary system. The prime minister made the appeal this morning when he met the visiting delegation from the European Community at Jamaica House. The EEC delegation headed by the deputy director general for development cooperation, Mr Michael Hauswirth, is in Jamaica to complete arrangements for EEC development aid to this country.

The negotiations between the two sides began at the Ministry of Finance a short while ago. Jamaica's delegation is being led by the minister of state for economic planning, Senator Richard Fletcher. In opening the talks, Minister Fletcher emphasized the need for funds to complete existing projects.

[Begin Fletcher recording] We need funds to complete ongoing projects, both ongoing on financing by the EEC and other international lending agencies, as a high priority. It doesn't make sense to start new projects. We have projects that are already in the implementation stage (?and) delayed because of lack of funds. It also means that for new projects we have to seek 100 percent financing. (Yes) I know it goes against some of the traditions of development assistance which [words indistinct] the local country should make its own contribution to projects. But this is beyond our capacity at this [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Senator Fletcher's remarks were responded to by the EEC delegation leader, Mr Hauswirth, who pledged sympathetic consideration of the Jamaican proposals. The negotiations are expected to be concluded by tomorrow afternoon.

Aid Package Agreement

FL072306 Kingston Domestic Service in English 2230 GMT 7 Mar 80 FL

[Text] The Government of Jamaica and the European Economic Community have signed an agreement under which Jamaica will receive between $61-70 million of aid under the Lome Convention. In addition, Jamaica can also benefit from the provision of between $115-142 million for regional cooperation [words indistinct] for EEC.

The agreement, which was signed a short while ago, also provides for assistance from the European Investment Bank in the areas of industry, mining and energy.

Forty percent of the aid package to Jamaica will be utilized in the area of agriculture, 10 percent for export development, 20 percent for education and training, 10 percent for living conditions and 20 percent for contingencies.

Finance Minister Eric Bell signed on behalf of the government, while the EEC deputy director general for development, Mr Michael Hauswirth, signed on behalf of the EEC, and Mr Fridolin Weber-Krebs signed on behalf of the European Investment Bank.

NEW ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR OPENS TRADE BUREAU

FL121950 Georgetown GUYANA CHRONICLE in English 7 Mar 80 p 20 FL

[By George Baird]

[Text] Romania will take a major step to accelerate trade and economic co-operation with Guyana by establishing a trade bureau here shortly.

The chief of the bureau will arrive at month end and his responsibility would be to undertake the development of trade between the two countries and discover areas of mutual interest.

Disclosing this yesterday, the new Romanian non-resident ambassador to Guyana, Mr. Marin Argint, said the establishment of the mission is in keeping with current efforts to implement agreements signed when Prime Minister Forbes Burnham visited Romania in 1975.

The agreements covered co-operation in the political, economic, trade, scientific and cultural fields and left the way open for the signing of other bilateral pacts, Ambassador Argint said.

The ambassador, who is having discussions with several ministers of the government, will conclude his official round of talks today when he meets Prime Minister Burnham and leave tomorrow for his base in Caracas. He has already met President Arthur Chung, to whom he presented his credentials on Wednesday.

The ambassador said in an interview yesterday that both countries saw the real possibility of closer co-operation in various fields, especially in the area of technical assistance.

Romania is offering scholarships at university level and short courses in administration but other offers would be made in the development of hydro-power, he added.

Ambassador Argint also spoke of the possibility of joint ventures for the development of agriculture, with Romania supplying the machinery and experts, and for the export of wood to be used in the furniture manufacturing industry.

Last year Romania sent some tractors to Guyana and the results of tests were good, the ambassador reported. He talked too about co-operation in the cultivation of cotton in rotation with crop producing cereals.

Such matters would be pursued by a mixed commission which will keep the dialogue between the two countries on going, the ambassador said.

The ambassador, who emphasised his country's gratitude for the co-operation and support of Guyana in international forums, has had discussion so far with Foreign Affairs Minister Rashleigh Jackson, Economic Development Minister Desmond Hoyte, Agriculture Minister Gavin Kennard and Energy and Natural Resources Minister Hubert Jack.

He is to meet Deputy Prime Minister Cde Ptolemy Reid today to discuss political matters, but the ambassador remarked that "political relations between the two countries are very, very good".

The ambassador, who is accompanied by First Secretary Ion Turturica of the Romanian Embassy in Caracas, Venezuela, also called on the Venezuelan ambassador to Guyana, Senor Enrique Barrios while in Goergetown over the past few days.